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Borough of Warwick.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1945,

BY

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts.

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1, MILVERTON HILL,
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August, 1946.

To the Council of the Borough of Warwick.

MR. MAYOR, MRS. EDGERTON AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith the Report for 1945, this is the 27th Annual Report I have presented to you.

As instructed by the Ministry of Health, the Report is only a short statement of fact. The restrictions with respect to paper and printing still remain, and it will not be possible this time to give all the details of activities during the past year.

With many thanks for much kindness on the part of the members of the Council and my colleagues.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Edgerton and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GIBBONS WARD,
Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Warwick.

A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1945	...	...	13,880
Birth Rate	...	...	18.5
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	27
Death Rate	...	...	14.8
Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child-birth	{ From Sepsis ,, other causes		—
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	35
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			35
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	36
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	—
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	—
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	—

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers.—No change.

Laboratory Facilities.—Bacteriological examinations by Birmingham University :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
*Diphtheria	20	95	115
*Enteric Fever...	...	—	—
Tuberculosis	6	21	27
			142

*This includes specimens sent from Heathcote Isolation Hospital.

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

1. *Water Supply.*—Samples of water from the public supply submitted for analysis gave entirely satisfactory results. The consumption for the year was 163,297,400 gallons for domestic purposes and 55,688,600 gallons for trade purposes, which together give an average daily con-

sumption of 39.47 gallons per head of population. Schemes for the augmentation of the supply were scheduled to be completed in 1946.

Total Rainfall for the year was 22.60 inches.

There are only 19 houses served by private wells, the proportion of population obtaining water from the public mains being 99.5 per cent. Of the dwellings served by mains, 3,692 houses, or 91.4 per cent. of all houses in the Borough, have water either in the house or, as in many cases, in a detached wash-house. There are 346 houses having to share taps; 143 taps (either as standpipes or in common wash-houses) serve these 346 houses.

2. (i) *Drainage and Sewage Treatment*.—The samples of effluent submitted for analysis indicated that the works were working efficiently.

(ii) *Rivers and Streams*.—Certain lengths of two streams which were giving rise to nuisance through obstruction in the bed that had accumulated over a long period, were cleared, prisoner of war labour being used.

(iii) *Sanitary Fittings fixed during the year* :—

(a) Water closets	...	...	16
(b) Urinals	...	...	3
(c) Lavatory basins	...	...	4
(d) Sinks	...	...	2

(iv) *Public Cleansing*.—One tip at the Sewage Works, Stratford Road, was in use. All refuse was cleared at least once per fortnight.

(v) *Swimming Bath*.—The Open-Air Bath is in use during the summer months. The chloramine process of sterilisation is used, chlorine and ammonia being discharged into the water by a regulating apparatus, the intake water having first passed through a coke bed filter.

3. *Sanitary Inspection of the Area*.—Table I. gives a summary of the work of the Sanitary Inspector, and in his Report which follows is given the information formerly given in this section with respect to Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

D. HOUSING.

No new houses were erected.

Details as to Housing are given in full in the Sanitary Inspector's Report which follows.

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

See Annual Report of Sanitary Inspector, which follows.

VI. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Incidence of Commoner Infectious Diseases since 1936.

			Smallpox	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1937	...	—	—	32	44	1	46	—	4
1938	...	—	—	38	53	—	36	—	4
1939	...	—	—	6	38	2	17	—	1
1940	...	—	—	14	25	1	39	—	4
1941	...	—	—	13	9	—	24	—	1
1942	...	—	—	25	15	—	16	—	1
1943	...	—	—	21	26	—	17	—	1
1944	...	—	—	13	14	—	23	—	—
1945	...	—	—	—	21	—	10	—	—

Reference to Table III. will give the age distribution on the cases notified during 1945.

School Closures.—Nil.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—The campaign for the immunisation of school children against Diphtheria continued, and at the end of 1945, 2,053 school children had been treated together with 1,017 under school age, giving a total of 3,070.

TUBERCULOSIS.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE—PERIODS			NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
					Non-				Non-	
			Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—
1	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	1	...	—
5	...	...	...	1	—	...	—	—	...	—
15	...	...	...	5	3	...	1	2	...	1
25	...	...	...	7	1	...	—	—	...	—
35	...	...	...	2	1	...	—	1	...	—
45	...	...	...	1	1	...	—	—	...	—
55	...	...	...	1	1	...	—	—	...	—
65 and upwards	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—
TOTALS	...	...	17	7	...	1	4	...	10	2
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

During the year 29 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 24 being cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 5 of other Tuberculous disease.

10 cases of Tuberculosis were admitted for treatment at a Sanatorium, and 10 were discharged during the year.

The following table gives the incidence of Tuberculosis for the period 1926-1945 (20 years) :—

Tuberculosis.

		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Cases	...	21	21	24	30	20	26	15
Deaths	...	12	12	15	20	13	12	9
		1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Cases	...	25	12	14	24	21	20	32
Deaths	...	16	9	5	12	6	7	8
		1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	
Cases	...	27	22	12	11	38	29	
Deaths	...	9	13	10	13	11	12	

The following table shows the number of cases notified during the past 33 years from various parts of the town. It will be realised, of course, that this does not mean that the disease was necessarily contracted at this address, as cases of this character frequently change their abode :—

	New Cases of Tuberculosis notified 1912-1945 inclusive.			
Albert Street	19
All Saints' Road	6
Avon Street	28
Banbury Road	2
Barrack Street	2
Beauchamp Road	7
Birmingham Road	3
Bowling Green Street	3
Bridge End	11
Bridge Row	6
Bridge Street	2
Broad Street	3
Brook Street	11
The Butts	3
Castle Lane	7
Cape Road	13
Chapel Street	7
Chapman Street...	9
Charles Street	3
Cherry Street	14
Church Street	8
Cliffe Hill	3

New Cases of
Tuberculosis notified
1912-1945 inclusive.

Commercial Buildings	...	...	...	5
Corn Market	...	...	...	2
Coten End	...	...	...	15
Coventry Road	...	...	...	8
Crompton Street	...	...	...	11
Cross Street	...	...	...	4
Deer Park Drive	...	...	...	6
Dickins Road	...	...	...	3
Edward Street	...	...	...	7
Emscote Road	...	...	...	27
Factory Yard	...	...	...	4
Friars Street	...	...	...	20
Gerrard Street	...	...	...	3
Greville Road	...	...	...	4
Guy's Cliffe Terrace	...	...	...	4
Guy Street	...	...	...	5
Hall Street	...	...	...	1
Hampton Street	...	...	...	8
Hanworth Road	...	...	...	3
Heathcote	...	...	...	2
High Street	...	...	...	6
Hill Street	...	...	...	14
Humphriss Street	...	...	...	18
Joyce Pool	...	...	...	2
Jury Street	...	...	...	2
Lakin Road	...	...	...	14
Lammas Walk	...	...	...	1
Linen Street	...	...	...	40
Longbridge	...	...	...	4
Lower Cape	...	...	...	9
Lyttelton Road	...	...	...	8
Market Street	...	...	...	11
Market Square	...	...	...	6
Meadow Road	...	...	...	5
Mill Street	...	...	...	4
Millers Road	...	...	...	8
Monk Street	...	...	...	5
Montague Road	...	...	...	1
Myton	...	...	...	10
New Street	...	...	...	2
Newburgh Crescent	...	...	...	4
North Rock	...	...	...	8
Oken Road	...	...	...	3
Old Square	...	...	...	1
Packmore Street	...	...	...	6
Paradise Street	...	...	...	5
Parkes Street	...	...	...	17
Peel Road	...	...	...	4
Pickard Street	...	...	...	17
Pickard Row	...	...	...	10
Priory Road	...	...	...	8
Queen's Square	...	...	...	5
Rock Terrace	...	...	...	1
St. John's	...	...	...	2

New Cases of
Tuberculosis notified
1912-1945 inclusive.

St. Nicholas Church Street	...	...	9
St. Laurence Avenue	...	...	12
Saltisford	...	...	24
Sanders Street	...	...	9
Smith Street	...	...	14
Stand Street	...	...	16
Stratford Road	...	...	3
Theatre Street	...	...	5
Upper Cape	...	...	5
Victoria Street	...	...	7
Vine Lane	...	...	7
Wallace Street	...	...	6
Wathen Road	...	...	2
Wedgnock Green	...	...	5
West Road	...	...	5
West Street	...	...	17
Wharf Street	...	...	4
Woodcote Road	...	...	1
Woodhouse Street	...	...	15
Woodloes Lane	...	...	5
Warwick Hospital	...	...	50
			690

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Council of the Borough of Warwick.

MR. MAYOR, MRS. EDGERTON AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1945.

INSPECTIONS.

Inspections and re-inspections of all classes totalled 2,892. Three hundred and thirty-nine preliminary notices were issued and 38 Statutory Notices were served. Details are given in Table I.

HOUSING.

Further deterioration of many of the totally unfit houses which, through the serious housing shortage, continue to be occupied, coupled with serious difficulties in securing even minimum repairs, continue to aggravate an already grave problem. During the year under review, it was found in many cases that a particular dilapidation had become so dangerous as to call for a renewal which could only be undertaken at an excessive cost when the value and expected life of the property were considered. More frequently patching is adopted to keep the unfit house in some degree habitable, and, even so, there is usually an inordinate delay during which the unfortunate tenant has to suffer great hardship, between the time when the house reveals its latest defect and it receives another expensive patch.

It was reported last year that at least 834 of the four thousand or so houses in the Borough ought to be demolished as soon as circumstances permit. This figure is an absolute minimum, and if seven or eight

years is considered as the period in which this demolition can take place, and the labour force and materials available for repairs continue at their present low level, a considerable number of houses now considered worthy of repair will inevitably be ripe for demolition by that time, quite apart from considerations relating to an improved standard of amenity for existing houses.

Equally serious as the problems to which unfit houses give rise are those which have resulted in individual houses being occupied by two or more families. This is most acute in the municipal houses. A house-to-house inspection of the 248 municipal houses on the Packmores Estate revealed 58 houses each occupied by two or more families, and, due to the accelerated speed of demobilisation of members of H.M. Forces, this number had increased by the end of the year.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

The inspections of municipal houses referred to above shewed that the 248 houses had a population of 1,300, or 5.2 persons per house, considerably more than the average number of persons per house for the Borough as a whole (3.5).

Forty-four houses, or 17.7 per cent., were found to be overcrowded on the Housing Act standard.

Two hundred of the houses were considered kept in a good or fair condition, and in forty-eight cases the houses were recorded as indifferently kept or dirty. Twenty houses were found to be infested with bed-bugs and appropriate action was taken, notices being issued in three cases and verbal cautions being given in the others. On the other hand it should be stated that among the houses recorded as well kept were many where great pride was exhibited.

SELECTION OF TENANTS FOR MUNICIPAL HOUSES.

A welcome start on the erection of 50 prefabricated temporary bungalows was made towards the end of the year and in anticipation of reporting fully to the Selection of Tenants Sub-Committee the housing circumstances of applicants for tenancies, pre-visiting of applicants was commenced. These pre-visits aim at (a) verifying the information given on the application forms, (b) assessing the greatest need, and (c) deciding the need for any particular action before a tenancy is offered.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

INSPECTIONS.

One thousand seven hundred and twenty-six inspections and re-inspections were made for the purposes of the Public Health Act.

Most of the 297 Public Health Act Notices issued related to dwellinghouse defects of a general nature, and were limited to matters calling for particularly urgent attention. Even so, it was again evident that the work required by these notices exceeded the labour capacity of the local builders and, as will be seen from Table I., some of the notices had not received attention at the end of the year, although Owners had shown little reluctance to placing orders.

DRAINAGE, SANITARY ACCOMMODATION, WASHING ACCOMMODATION, AND REFUSE RECEPTACLES.

Forty-nine notices requiring choked drains to be cleared, or defective drains to be repaired, were complied with ; 55 notices requiring repairs to water-closets received attention ; 3 new water-closets and 2 new wash-houses required by notices were erected for dwelling-houses. A water-closet and lavatory basin required to be provided in connection with an office were installed ; 2 additional water-closets and one urinal were provided at a factory, and 29 dust-bins required by notices were provided.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is now only one Common Lodging House in use. The return of lodgers sleeping in the town during the year is as follows :—

Adults :

Males	3,997		
Females	364	...	Total 4,361

Under 10 years :

Males	None.
Females	None.

VERMIN INFESTATIONS.

Rats and Mice.—A major rat infestation at the only knacker's yard in the Borough was cleared. Subsequently, the knacker's business was discontinued. Contracts were renewed with Warwickshire War Agricultural Executive Committee for the treatment of certain land and premises where serious infestations had occurred previously. Seventy minor infestations were investigated, advice given as to best means of treatment, and prepared pre-baits and poison baits were supplied.

Bed Bugs.—Infestations in municipal houses which were revealed during the course of house-to-house inspections were satisfactorily treated with liquid insecticide. The same cannot be claimed for many infestations found in the unfit houses inspected in 1943 and 1944. The department continues to give advice, issue suitable insecticide, and in 18 cases undertook the treatment. The nature of the property usually infested and the extent of the infestation, however, render complete disinfection so difficult and uncertain that many of these houses may continue more or less infested until they are demolished. The recently introduced chlorinated hydrocarbons, specific to insects, which were being used towards the end of the year, may prove to be of great value when treating this type of property, for which hitherto fumigation by hydrogen cyanide was considered to be the only completely effective method.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Inferior fuel continues to give rise to Smoke nuisance at certain factories in the Borough. Though all possible steps were taken to obtain improvements where the smoke emitted appeared to be excessive, the enforced use of this inferior fuel precluded complete abatement of the nuisance caused.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT PUBLIC HOUSES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The sanitary accommodation at one licensed house was reconstructed during the year. Considered as a whole, licensed premises in the Borough are now provided with sanitary accommodation of a particularly good standard, and these conveniences are well kept.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Improvements were made to the sanitary accommodation at one factory.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Additional means of heating were provided at one shop which had been the subject of a notice in the previous year.

TERMINAL DISINFECTION.

Thirty-three houses were disinfected following the removal of patients to hospital, or at the request of occupiers.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. MILK AND DAIRIES.

Registers.—The following make up the current registers :—

Cowkeepers who are also retail purveyors of milk ...	7
Cowkeepers who are not retail purveyors of milk ...	9
Dairymen and retail purveyors of milk not included in above	21
Dairy farms	16
Dairies other than farms	8

DAIRY PREMISES.

All cowsheds and dairies were inspected regularly during the year, a total of 151 inspections being made.

Further improvements to dairy premises were obtained. A new dairy, used as a bottling establishment, was brought into use. This dairy has a glazed brick interior and has separate rooms for bottle and churn washing, milk bottling and milk storage, and is fitted with electrical sterilising equipment, bottle washing machine and refrigerator.

One cowshed was entirely reconstructed ; at another farm a steam steriliser was installed, and in another case a piped water supply from the public mains was provided to cowshed and dairy.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936 to 1942.

The following licences were in operation during the year :—

Dealers' Licences to use the designation		
	" Tuberculin Tested " ...	5
	" Pasteurised " ...	1
Supplementary Licences to use designation		
	" Tuberculin Tested " ...	1
	" Pasteurised " ...	4

SAMPLES FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Thirty-six samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. The following table sets out the results :—

<i>Class of Milk.</i>	<i>Satis- factory.</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
ORDINARY.			
From farms in Borough ...	2	2	4
From farms in other districts...	1	—	1
T.T. PASTEURISED.			
Bottled in other districts ...	1	1	2
TUBERCULIN TESTED.			
From bottled milk produced in other districts ...	5	2	7
From bulk milk produced in other districts ...	1	1	2
PASTEURISED.			
From bulk milk pasteurised in other districts ...	5	1	6
From bottled milk pasteurised in other districts ...	5	3	8
From bottled milk pasteurised in the Borough ...	3	2	5
From milk in course of treat- ment at plant in Borough ...	1	—	1
	24	12	36

Seven empty bottles were submitted to test the efficiency of bottle washing. Three gave excellent results, two of these proved to be sterile; three gave fairly good results, and one gave a poor result.

Five samples submitted for the T.B. Inoculation Test gave “ negative ” results.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED FOR “ SELF-SUPPLIERS ” OF MEAT.

Eighty-one pigs and seven goats were inspected. The carcasses and organs of two pigs were found to be affected with generalised Tuberculosis and were voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AT RETAILERS' SHOPS AND MINISTRY OF FOOD STORES.

Four hundred and twenty-five visits for food inspection were made to shops and food stores.

10 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs. of food was surrendered for destruction, and a further 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. was collected for salvage.

INSPECTIONS OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES, BAKEHOUSES AND PREMISES USED FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD.

Fifteen inspections of bakehouses and premises used for the preparation of food were made. There is no slaughterhouse in the Borough used for the war-time centralized slaughtering scheme.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Fourteen licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted.

Your obedient Servant,

J. BULLOCK,
Sanitary Inspector, Borough of Warwick.

TABLE I.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1945.

				Inspections and Observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances Abated after Notices.
					Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools	...			1802	26	157	152
Lodging Houses	...	...	...	2	—	1	1
Factories	...	...	...	14	—	1	—
Licensed Premises		...	...	12	—	1	1
Canal Boats	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Water-closets	...	...	...	84	2	59	55
Drainage	...	...	...	86	2	56	49
Water Supply	...	...	...	6	1	5	2
Cinemas	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Caravans	...	...	...	6	1	2	2
Dustbins	...	...	...	78	4	26	29
Deposits of Refuse		...	...	12	—	4	3
Pigsties	...	...	...	2	—	1	2
Vermin Infestations		...	...	69	—	4	3
Shops (Shops Act, 1934)	...		...	10	—	1	—
Animals improperly kept	...		...	14	1	7	7
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	9	1	1	1
Dairies and Milk Shops	...		...	116	—	—	—
Cowsheds	...	...	...	35	—	3	—
Bakehouses	...	...	...	5	—	—	—
Slaughter Houses, Butchers' and other Retail Food Shops	...		...	425	—	—	—
Occasional Slaughter on Private Premises	...	...	...	74	—	—	—
Premises used for Food Preparation				10	—	1	—
Miscellaneous Nuisances	...		...	21	—	9	7
TOTALS	...	...		2892	38	339	314

			No.
Seizures and Surrenders of Unwholesome Food	...	...	159
Samples of Milk taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	37
Samples of Milk taken for biological tests	...	...	5
Lots of Infected Bedding, Disinfected or Destroyed	...	...	8
Houses Disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	33

J. BULLOCK, Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE II.
BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1945 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1939	14,200	239	16.9	7	26	145	10.3
1940	13,870	219	15.8	11	48	197	14.2
1941	15,240	242	15.9	9	36	195	12.8
1942	15,290	280	18.4	9	32	168	11.0
1943	14,900	277	18.6	15	54	180	12.1
1944	14,300	310	21.7	7	23	171	11.9
1945	13,880	257	18.5	9	35	205	14.8

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1945.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1945.
(Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

				Live Births	Still Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	...	...	16.1	0.46	11.4	46	
126 Great Towns, including London			19.1	0.58	13.5	54	
148 Smaller Towns	...	...	19.2	0.53	12.3	43	
London	...	...	15.7	0.40	13.8	53	

TABLE III.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE
YEAR 1945.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox										
Plague										
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)										
Erysipelas	2		1		1					
Scarlet Fever	21	3	10	5	1	1	1	16		
Typhus Fever										
Enteric Fever										
Pneumonia	10			3	3	3	1		8	
Malaria										
Dysentery	5		1	1	1		2			
Puerperal Pyrexia ...										
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	1	1							
Poliomyelitis										
Encephalitis Lethargica										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum										
Polio-Encephalitis ...										
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	24		1	8	11	4			10	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	1		3	1				2	
Totals	69	1	5	13	20	18	8	4	16	20

ISOLATION HOSPITALS :

Heathcote Joint Isolation Hospital (Warwick M.B.)

Joint Small-pox Hospital (Fosse, in Southam R.D.)

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1945.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
All Causes	111	94
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—
2 Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	—	—
5 Diphtheria	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	8	2
7 Other Forms of Tuberculosis	2	—
8 Syphilitic Diseases	1	—
9 Influenza	—	—
10 Measles	—	—
11 Ac. Polio-Myel and Polio-Enceph. ...	—	—
12 Ac. Infant Enceph.	1	—
13 Cancer of B. Cav. and Oesoph (M.) Uterus (F.)	1	—
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duod.	7	1
15 Cancer of Breast	1	3
16 Cancer, other Sites	10	5
17 Diabetes	2	—
18 Intra Cran. Vasc. Lesions... ..	8	19
19 Heart Disease	35	31
20 Other Dis. Circ. Sys.	1	2
21 Bronchitis	4	4
22 Pneumonia	5	3
23 Other Resp. Diseases	1	1
24 Ulcer of Stomach and Duod.	3	—
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years)... ..	—	—
26 Appendicitis	—	—
27 Other Digestive Diseases	2	3
28 Nephritis	1	3
29 Puer. and Post Abort Sepsis	—	—
30 Other Maternal Causes	—	—
31 Premature Birth	—	2
32 Con. Mal., Birth Inj., etc.... ..	4	4
33 Suicide	1	2
34 Road Traffic Accidents	3	—
35 Other Violent Causes	4	2
36 All Other Causes	6	7

